

# PRÜMS PÄÇEN IN LADINTSCH

*First Steps in the Talossan Language*

# 2

## LA DECLINAZIUN DELS VERBS CONJUGATION OF VERBS

### ELS TENÇÉUX SIMPIS DELS VERBS REGULAES / Simple Tenses of Regular Verbs

<i>amarh</i> (to love/like)	<i>éu</i> (I)	<i>tu</i> (singular you)	<i>o / a / ça</i> (he / she / it)	<i>noi / os / as / ça</i> (we / they)	<i>voi</i> (plural you)
<b>PRESENT</b>	<u>améu</u>	<u>amás</u>	<u>ama</u>	<u>ament</u>	<u>ametz</u>
<b>PAST</b>	<u>ameveu</u>	<u>amevás</u>	<u>ameva</u>	<u>amevent</u>	<u>amevetz</u>
<b>FUTURE</b>	<u>amarhéu</u>	<u>amarhás</u>	<u>amarha</u>	<u>amarhent</u>	<u>amarhetz</u>
<b>SUBJUNCTIVE</b>	<u>amadréu</u>	<u>amadrás</u>	<u>amadra</u>	<u>amadrent</u>	<u>amadretz</u>
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>	<b>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</b>		<b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b>		
	<i>ama, ametz</i>		<i>amind</i>		
			<i>amat, amescu</i>		

### DELS TENÇÉUX CUMPOÇATS e.s.p. / Compound Tenses etc.

#### Perfect Aspect

Present Perfect: present of *tirh* + past participle (PP)  
*téu amat* (I have loved)  
Past Perfect: past of *tirh* + *estescu* + PP  
*tu tighovás amat* (you had liked)  
Future Perfect: future of *tirh* + PP  
*a tischa amat* (she will have liked)  
Perfect Subjunctive: subjunctive of *tirh* + PP  
*noi tenadrent amat* (we would have loved)

#### Other Aspects

Recent Perfect: *viénarh* + *da* + infinitive  
*o vient d'amarh* (he just liked)  
*as venarhent d'amarh* (they will have just liked)  
Prospective ("going to" future): *irh* + infinitive  
*os viennent amarh* (they are going to love)  
*voi venevetz amarh* (you were going to love)

#### Passive Voice

Present Passive: present of *estarh* + past participle (PP)  
*éu sint amat* (I am [being] loved)  
Present Perfect Passive: present of *tirh* + *estescu* + PP  
*tu tent estescu amat* (you have been loved)  
Imperfect Passive: past of *estarh* + PP  
*o esteva amat* (he was liked)  
Past Perfect Passive: past of *tirh* + *estescu* + PP  
*a tighova estescu amadã* (she had been loved)  
Future Passive: future of *estarh* + PP  
*noi serent amats* (we will be liked)  
Future Perfect Passive: future of *estarh* + *estescu* + PP  
*os serent estescu amats* (they will have been loved)  
Subjunctive Passive: subjunctive of *estarh* + PP  
*as estadrent amadãs* (they would be loved)  
Subjunctive Perfect Passive: subj. of *tirh* + *estescu* + PP  
*voi tenadrez estescu amats* (you would've been loved)

#### **Notes on Conjugation:**

1. Conjugating verbs in the simple tenses/moods involves removing the infinitive ending *-arh* from the verb stem (*am-* in the case of *amarh*) and replacing it with the ending for the desired person and tense/mood (underlined in the table at top).
2. Some verbs (called "stem-stressed") have stressmarks on their stems (such as *úçarh*, to use). These stressmarks are dropped in conjugated forms. Also, verb stems ending in **c** must have an **h** added before adding any verb ending that begins with **e** or **i** (verb stems ending in **sc** become **s·ch**) to preserve the "hard" pronunciation of **c** as in the infinitive.
3. In compound tenses, past participles inflect to agree with the subject when following forms of *estarh* (e.g. in passive voice) but not after forms of *tirh*. Participles in *-escu* inflect for number; those in *-at* inflect for number and gender.
4. Aside from the singular/plural distinction indicated above, *voi* is also singular formal while *tu* is informal. However, the community of *Ladintschen* is a small and intimate one, and formal *voi* is little used outside of ceremonial occasions.

### COARTUREALĂS ORINATOUREASCĂS PER ELS CARACTRÉUX SPECIAIS / Keyboard shortcuts for accented characters: <http://www.talossan.com/keyboard>

Orthographic Notes: The breve used to mark final unstressed letter **a** (**ă**) in feminine nouns and adjectives is optional and widely omitted. The following special characters have orthographic alternatives as noted:

**p = tg**

**đ = th**

**ß = ss**

**· = '**

# PRÜMS PÄÇEN IN LADINTSCH: La Declinaziun dels Verbs

## DELS VERBS UNREGULAES / Irregular Verbs

PERSON:	éu	tu	o / a / ça	noi / os / as / ça	voi	Notes:  Talossan has 17 irregular verbs. 12 of the most common are in this table. The table shows all rows with any irregular form of the verb. If any row is missing, all forms of the verb for that row are regular.  <i>Viénarh</i> is used only as an auxiliary in compound verbs. <i>Irh</i> means both <i>go</i> and <i>come</i> in a literal sense, with direction of motion shown by use of prepositions.  <i>Säparh</i> has irregular stress on the first syllable, and may be seen as <i>säparh</i> to mark this stress.  Talossan has two verbs that translate as ‘to know’. <i>Säparh</i> is used for facts and abilities. <i>Cognheçarh</i> is used for people, places, and things one is acquainted or familiar with.  <i>Façarh</i> must not be used like English <i>do</i> as a dummy verb for negation and questions, as in ‘I don’t (verb)’ and ‘do you (verb)?’
PRESENT	sint	isch	isch	sint	estetz	
PAST	füt, esteveu	füt, estevás	füt, esteva	füvent, estevent	füvent, estevetz	
FUTURE	seréu	serás	serà	serent	seretz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
esta, estetz		estind		estescu		
↑ ESTARH / To be ↑			↓ TIRH / To have ↓			
PRESENT	téu	tent	tent	tiennent	tenetz	
PAST	tighnoveu	tighnovás	tighnova	tighnovent	tighnovetz	
FUTURE	tischéu	tischás	tischa	tiscent	tischetz	
SUBJUNCTIVE	tenadréu	tenadrás	tenadra	tenadrent	tenadretz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
tent, tischetz		tischind		tenescu		
PRESENT	véu	vas	va	viennent	vetz	
PAST & SUBJUNCTIVE		Formed as if the infinitive were <i>*venarh</i> and conjugated regularly				
FUTURE	ischéu	ischás	ischà	iscent	ischetz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
iöt, va, vetz		viénind, vand		venescu		
↑ IRH / To go/come (verb of motion) ↑			↓ VIÉNARH / To come (auxiliary verb) ↓			
PRESENT	viens	viens	vient	viennent	vetz	
PAST, FUTURE, SUBJUNCTIVE		Formed as if the infinitive were <i>*venarh</i> and conjugated regularly				
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
vena, venetz		venind		vienat, venescu		
PRESENT	scriú	scriuas	scriua	scrivent	scrivetz	
PAST, FUTURE, SUBJUNCTIVE		Formed as if the infinitive were <i>*scrivarh</i> and conjugated regularly				
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
scriitz		scriind		scriut		
↑ SCRÍUARH / To write ↑			↓ PEVARH / To be able to, can ↓			
PRESENT	put	put	put	povent	pevetz	
PAST	pognheveu	pognhevás	pognheva	pognhevent	pognhevetz	
SUBJUNCTIVE	povadréu	povadrás	povadra	povadrent	povadretz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
pevetz		povind		pevescu, pevat		
PRESENT	săp	săps	săp	săpent	săpetz	
FUTURE	săperéu	săperás	săperà	săperent	săperetz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
săp, săpetz		săpind		săpescu		
↑ SĂPARH / To know (facts) ↑			↓ FAÇARH / To do, make ↓			
PRESENT	façéu	faças	fäts	façent	façetz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
fäts, facetz		façind		façat, facescu, fäts		
PRESENT	zíu	zías	zía	zirent	ziretz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
na, ditz		zirind		zirescu		
↑ ZIRARH / To say ↑			↓ VIDARH / To see ↓			
PRESENT	víu, videu	vías	vía	vident	videtz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
vida, videtz		vidind		viút		
PRESENT	volt	volt	volt	volent	veletz	
IMPERATIVE		PRESENT PARTICIPLE		PAST PARTICIPLE		
volt		velind		velescu		
↑ VELARH / To want ↑			↓ FÓSTARH / To be obliged to, ought to ↓			
PRESENT	fost	fost	fost	fossent	fossent	